(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2522.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1795.

VIENNA, *February* 18.

ACCOUNTS have been received from Milan, that the French are greatly increasing in numbers in Italy, and are very often in motion. Orders have therefore been given by our ministry, to thirteen battalions in Poland to break up, and we understand they are already on their march for Italy.

Count Clairfayt has orders to retreat with his army towards Francfort. Orders have been issued to stop all payment from our territories to Holland, at least as long as that country shall remain in the hands of the French.

The emperor has, in his own hand writing, requested the count Clairfayt, to take again the command of the army, which he had hitherto only resigned provisionally. There is a rumour that his Imperial majesty will assist in person at the opening of next campaign.

It is said, if the troubles continue in Italy, that his holiness the pope intends to pay a visit to our capital.

The Gazette of the day contains the plan of the new loan for six millions for the emperor, by means of a lottery. The drawing is fixed for the year 1807.

LONDON, *March* 6.

Count Hohenhusen, an Hanoverian general, arrived in town on Saturday, charged with dispatches from general Walmoden. It was rumoured, but of course only on conjecture, that they contained overtures for peace from the commissioners of the French convention in Holland. Even if there were truth in the report itself, any hope founded upon it will prove illusory, there will be no peace for Britain for twelve months to come—perhaps for a much longer period.

The arrangements at the admiralty are at length finally settled—they are as follow:

Mr. Stephens, vice lord Hood.
Lord Hugh Seymour, vice admiral Affleck.
Captain James Gambier, vice admiral Gardner.
Mr. Nepean, secretary, vice Mr. Stephens.

And Mr. Ibbetson retires, and is succeeded by Sir Harry Parker.

On Saturday evening Mr. Hunter, one of the admiralty messengers, was dispatched to all the eastern ports, with orders to take off the embargo, on account of the return of the grand fleet, which is not expected to sail again until the middle of April.

An event, we understand, has occurred, which every person must have been prepared to expect—the king of Prussia has, it is said, actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic.—The glory and happiness of fighting for morality, religion, justice, humanity, good government and civilized society, have thus developed upon Great-Britain and the emperor of Germany.

March 10. Yesterday morning arrived two mails from Dublin, but they bring little or no news. It will be seen that affairs in Ireland remain in a kind of suspense, until some further dispatches from hence reach that kingdom. An adjournment of the parliament was talked of as likely to take place during the Lent assizes.

It is with great concern we learn, that the debts of his royal highness the prince of Wales are once more to be summitted to parliament. We hoped, that after the faith pledged to the nation on a former occasion, we should never again hear of new burthens on the people to pay debts, many of which we know will not bear investigation. We are confidentially informed, that other incumbrances are to be included in the same total; but of these we shall have occasion to speak more fully when the business comes regularly before parliament.

The last letters from Switzerland state, that all the French emigrants, residing in that country, have been ordered to remove to the distance of fifteen leagues from the frontiers of France.

Another conspiracy has been lately discovered at Vienna, the ringleaders of which, to general astonishment, were officers of the Hungarian guards; a corps always distinguished for its attachment to the Imperial family. One of them has been executed, and several others are either punished with imprisonment, or banished from the country. We also learn, that several changes will take place with respect to a number of officers serving in the Austrian army.

Some of the smaller Paris papers have been received in town of so late a date as the second instant, by these we learn, that on the 28th ult. the convention decreed an abolition of the law which punished with the pains of death and confiscation of property all those who carried on any written correspondence with outlaws. Professed royalists now avow their sentiments without dread of molestation. The republicans affect to laugh at their weak prejudice.

The French reckon upon entirely repossessing Corsica in three months.

The representatives of the French people at Perpignan have disarmed all the inhabitants of the country conquered from the Spaniards.—This measure has been dictated by the necessity of securing, as much as possible, the republican soldiers against the daggers of the Spaniards, who daily murder a great many of them. In general, the people of the conquered Spanish provinces appear as much exasperated against their conquerors and ready to enter into every measure that may be adopted by the court of Madrid, for the purpose of expelling them from Spain.

The mild but infirm Stanislaus, unequal to the endurance of the wretched slavery imposed on his people, has determined to resign his crown, and in the country of one of his oppressors,

"Quietly pass the poor remains of life,
"In cool reflexions on his troubles past."

We have seen several letters written by friends of earl Fitzwilliam, and we have heard the substance of others, written by himself, relative to his conduct in Ireland. Lord Carlisle in particular has received one in which the late viceroy enters into a full justification of his whole conduct, which he rests principally upon the encouragement given him from hence to adopt the measures which have been since so much reprobated. He complains particularly of a noble duke high in office, for having acted with duplicity, and for having deserted him in the execution of those measures which he himself had approved. We understand this letter was written for the purpose of being shewn publicly as the noble lord's justification; we are therefore not scrupulous in stating its contents as we have heard them. The letters we have seen are to the same effect.

The princess of Orange and her illustrious daughter, on Friday paid a morning visit to lord and lady Auckland, at his lordship's house in old palace yard. The servants, upon this occasion, had all new liveries; and to such a punctilio of address was lady Auckland's politeness, that no servants were admitted into the state room, where the illustrious visitants partook of a splendid cold collation. The Miss Edens, her ladyship's accomplished daughters, performed the offices of attendance.

The treasury papers at length admit, that there is no doubt of a French squadron having been detached to the East-Indies. They express their trust, however, that before the French can do any thing against us in that quarter, we shall have a force superior to theirs. But as news-paper trust is as blind as parliamentary confidence, suppose we should not have a superior fleet in the East-Indies, what punishment, will ministers deserve.

From the account brought to Plymouth by the Favonius, there is reason to fear that the French convoy from the Baltic, except, perhaps, three or four vessels, has got safe into Brest. This is an event of very serious importance, for that numerous convoy was laden with naval stores of all descriptions, which the French had been collecting for nine months in the Baltic.

March 12. A letter from Barcelona, received at Gibraltar, brings an account of more than twenty-five sail of English vessels being taken between Algiers and Barcelona, by a French 40 gun ship.

The French invasion of Holland has caused a stagnation in the Baltic and northern trade, which, as it greatly influences the Russian commerce, may, perhaps, oblige the empress of Russia to take a more active part in the affairs of the west of Europe.

If the thanks and gratitude of a nation were ever due to those who have bled in her cause, our army on the continent has the strongest claim. Had a victorious career been its good fortune, its efforts would not have passed unnoticed; but it should be remembered, that this little army, for many months, has disputed every inch of ground with an enemy, tremendous in number, inexhaustible in resources, and every sacrifice made to their wants; aided also by the disaffection of the very people our troops were defending.

We are persuaded that no army, in this or former wars, has shewn that steady conduct and undaunted courage which has been observed by the British army in its endeavours to preserve Holland. The sufferings of our troops claim our most heartfelt pity; and however opinions may differ upon the principle of the war, surely the unshaken courage and perseverance of such a handful of British troops, under such unparalleled disadvantages, unsupported by our allies, have a claim to applause; and we should not think it would be derogatory to the dignity of parliament to vote them their thanks.

CORK, *March* 16.

We hear, on the authority of private letters by yesterday's packet, that overtures for pacific negotiation have actually been made on the part of our court to the French committee of safety. The event, it is said, was unpropitious to so desirable an object; the conditions on the part of Great-Britain, being such as the committee declared they might not, even with the most palliative modifications, propound to the national convention.

BOSTON, *April* 29.

From Lisbon, Feb. 21.

"The French, by the capture of Amsterdam, have added fifteen sail of the line to their navy, and men have already gone from France to man them. This you may rely on, as my brother has just arrived here from Havre, and brings the information."

By a gentleman from Shelburne we are informed of the arrival there of the letters by the March mail from Halifax. We do not learn any thing material by the mail. Report is, that a body of British troops had been blocked up by the ice in Holland, and that the French had surrounded and taken them.

From the West-Indies.

By captain Waring, arrived here since our last, in fifteen days from St. Thomas's, via Salem, we learn, that the English flag was hoisted at St. Eustatia the latter end of March; and that numbers of women and children had arrived at St. Thomas's from St. Martin's and St. Eustatia. He also informs of the arrival at St. Pierre, Martinico, of an English fleet of several sail of the line, and frigates, with upwards of fifty transports and victuallers, supposed to belong to the squadron which lord Howe convoyed to sea in February last. The number of troops landed, was not known, as the Gibraltar ships did not come down with the fleet from Barbadoes.

By the brig Iphigenia, capt. Thompson, arrived here last Saturday, 43 days from Bourdeaux, we have Paris papers to the 9th of March, they are filled chiefly with addresses to the convention from different departments, congratulating them on the situation of the republic. We have, however, extracted the following articles from them.

Am. Daily Adv.

BREST, 3 Ventose, (*February* 21.)

Rear-admiral Vanstable has now taken post for Amsterdam, with several officers and sailors, and with the title and commander in chief of the naval forces of the French republic in the North Seas. Two fleets are fitting out here, and take troops on board for a secret expedition. One division of six ships of 74 guns, 3 frigates, and 3 sloops of war, weighed anchor yesterday, with provisions for six months on board.

Kellerman is going to take the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, general Jourdon goes to that of the North, which general Pichegru is to leave, in order to go to that of the Rhine.

The summons which the French general Daendels sent to the commandant of Amsterdam, Golofkin, is short but good, here it is.

"I command thee, general, to march immediately out of the city with the garrison, and I intend to march in this evening."

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Extract of a letter from the representatives of the people with the armies, in the environs of Brest, Cherbourg and the West, dated March 1, to their colleagues Gaudin and Fonteray.

"We hasten to inform you of the result of our conferences with Charette, and the principal chiefs of La Vendee. We found them sincerely disposed for a pacification; they presented to us, with all the respect due to the national representation, several articles of demands respecting their persons and effects, and the consolidation of the intended pacification; we have granted them every thing which our duty and the great interest of the circumstances directed us to grant.

"The result of our operations has been a declaration by Charette and the principal officers of the two armies of the Centre and Netherlands, that, submitting to the republic and her laws, they will never bear arms against her, will deliver up their artillery, &c. &c.

"At the end of our last session four officers of Stoffler's army presented themselves, who assured us from him of the same disposition for a pacification, as those which Charette and others realised; they have testified besides, the desire of Stoffler to concur with Charette in the different means of consolidating this pacification, we have thought it prudent to grant their demands.

"Commaltin has signed the declaration of Charette in behalf of the Chouans.

"Health and Fraternity.

"(Signed) *Delaunay, Chaillon, L'Officiel, Dorniar, Jarry, Ruelle, Bonnet, Morrison,*

"A true copy. *A. Bernard,*

"Pay-master general of La Vendee."

NEW-YORK, *May* 5.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, dated the 9th of February, 1795, to a respectable house in this city.

"Since my last, of the 19th of December, we have experienced here a total change; this country is treated by the French like friends: we are to have a

new conſtitution—and the ſtadtholderſhip is aboliſhed. There will be no maximum; and no aſſignat accepted in commerce—we have every reaſon to be ſatisfied."

A French gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Cleopatra, captain Headen, of Boſton, informs, that a peace with Spain was much talked of at Havre-de-Grace, and it was generally believed would ſoon take place; in caſe of ſuch an event, Spain was to furniſh a maritime force, to act in co-operation with the French and Dutch fleets. He alſo ſays, that in and about Havre, there were about three hundred flat bottomed boats in great forwardneſs; and that a proportionate number were building in the different ports of France. From theſe and other corroborating circumſtances, it was the received opinion there, that a deſcent on England was in contemplation.

We have ſeen Havre-de-Grace papers to March 10th, which contain little news except marine intelligence. But one article deſerves notice as it throws light on the real ſtate of France. The printer of the Courier of that town ſtates, that he has been inquired of, why he declines printing his paper on Sunday—(Dimanche.) He replies, that ſince the convention have granted freedom of religious worſhip, he chooſes to keep the chriſtian ſabbath as formerly. He aſſigns as reaſons that the human body will not well ſuſtain the fatigue of labouring nine days in ten, according to the new French inſtitution of Decades; and that he prefers an adherence to their old eſtabliſhed cuſtoms. He wiſhes not to ſee France diſtinguiſhed in every reſpect from other countries. This is a proof that the citizens of France have not before been free, and that the people are not by any means unanimouſly in ſentiment with the convention. [Min.]

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Iphigenia, arrived at Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux, informs us, that the Spaniards had made peace with the French.—He aſſures us that this intelligence may be relied on, as it was communicated to him by Mr. Fenwick, the American conſul at Bourdeaux.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman in Havre-de Grace, to a merchant in this city.

"The preſent will inform you of the happy change, which, in all probability, is about to take place in France. It is the public opinion here, that a peace will ſoon prevail. The army of La Vendee have entered into accommodation with the deputies of the convention. The general of the La Vendee, Charette, came to Nantes with 30,000 troops, with baggage, &c. All the people repeatedly vociferate huzza for the union! Before the arrival of Charette at Nantes, the people were reduced to four ounces of bread a day per perſon; and as ſoon as Charette came, 12 ounces were ordered.

"We don't yet know the conditions between Charette and the deputies of the convention; but it is believed, that Charette has made very advantageous conditions for himſelf and his army.

"Every thing ſhew us that the conſtitution of 1791 will take place. There is paſted upon the door or gate of the temple where the Dauphin of France is confined, the following words: "France has put us in a lottery, and the firſt number that will be drawn, will be Louis XVII."

"At Rennes, in Bretagne, and Caen, in Normandy, the people cry in the ſtreets, "Huzza for Louis XVII."

"France intends to re-eſtabliſh her colonies, and give every ſatisfaction to the inhabitants."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 14.

On Friday laſt was executed, purſuant to his ſentence, negro Ned, for the murder of Mr. Vachel Dorſey, ſon of John, of Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. XI.

O bleſt biography! Thy charms of yore
Hiſtoric truth to ſtrong affection bore,
And foſtering virtue gave thee as thy dower,
Of both thy parents the attractive power.

HAYLEY.

THE nature of the heart, and the diſpoſition and qualities of any perſon of eminence, are beſt known and more clearly perceived by his conduct in the calm ſcenes of private life, free from the pageantry of ſtate, and outward pomp. In public an appearance of virtues is aſſumed, to which no claim can be laid, a ſhow of ſome good quality paſſes for a real poſſeſſion, and deceives a ſhort ſighted croud, who ſolely judge from external appearances. A maſk is put on, which diſguiſes the real vices exiſting in the heart, and gives the picture of counterfeit virtues, which are utter ſtrangers to it. I may alſo add, that any perſon in a public and conſpicuous ſtation, when he reflects that every eye is on him, and that he is the object of public attention, will, from a motive of pride, be aſhamed to commit an action which would derogate from his dignity, which would render him an object of univerſal odium, and proclaim his infamy aloud to the world.

In private, every thing is diveſted of diſguiſe, and we behold the man in his native character, without any glittering ornaments to captivate the fancy or miſlead the judgment. No pretence is there made to qualities, which are not really poſſeſſed, and vices appear in all their deformity, not varniſhed over by the hand of art, and concealed from obſervation. The mind being free, and unfettered will act as the inclination leads, and follow its own ſentiments not deterred by pride or cuſtom, nor reſtrained by diſſimulation.

That part of literature which leads us into a knowledge of the human heart muſt be peculiarly inſtructive and intereſting. *Biography*, which gives us a view of perſons in both public and private life, muſt appear to every one to be replete with whatever can mend the heart, by its giving inſtruction in the form of amuſement. Treaties of philoſophy often fail of their effect and are little attended to, becauſe they are generally delivered in dry ſyſtematical rules, which being rarely reduced to practice, make a very feeble impreſſion on the mind. The beſt philoſophy is received from experience and example, which are the ſtrongeſt and moſt faithful counſellors. One, who to a ſtricture on morality annexed the idea of dulneſs, and fatigue, and who is diſguſted with the very name, will be amuſed, and entertained with the life of ſome perſon of renown, will read it with avidity, and be agreeably betrayed into a ſyſtem of ethics, more forcible and efficacious than a formal diſſertation. Every thing is there reduced to experience, and brought forth to the view in the form of example, which is always more powerful than precept. He will ſee vice depicted in all its horrors, while virtue charms by her beauty and engaging aſpect, though in the moſt unfortunate ſituation, though beating againſt the waves of adverſity, and "ſtruggling with the ſtorms of fate," Cæſar, who like a parricide plunged a poignard into the boſom of his country, will remain an object of deteſtation to the lateſt period. Cato will ever remain a glorious pattern of heroiſm, who diſdained to paſs under the yoke of an uſurper, and choſe rather to fall on his own ſword, than to wear a life at the mercy of ambition. Plutarch, the model of biographical writing, gives to every character its proper due. He repreſents Cæſar as a trampler on the liberties of his fellow countrymen; he likewiſe ſhews that he poſſeſſed ſeveral very amiable virtues, which would happily have flouriſhed if planted in a better ſoil, and if the voice of reaſon had not been drowned by ambition, and a fatal luſt of ſway. In Cato he ſhews you the ſtern inflexible patriot, adorned by the ſofter feelings and gentler virtues of domeſtic life, a tender and affectionate parent, a generous and faithful friend, a kind and indulgent maſter. The lives of this author are in every one's hands, and almoſt univerſally read; this would preclude any comment or deſcription of them, but their character is ſo beautifully drawn by a celebrated poet, that it would be unpardonable not to tranſcribe the whole paſſage.

O bleſt biography.——————
Firſt of thy votaries, peerleſs, and alone,
Thy Plutarch ſhines by moral beauty known:
Enchanting ſage! whoſe living leſſons teach
What heights of virtue human efforts reach;
Though oft thy pen, excentrically wild,
Ramble in learnings various maze beguiled;
Though in thy ſtyle no brilliant graces ſhine,
Nor the clear conduct of correct deſign,
Thy every page is uniformly bright
With mild philanthrophy's diviner light.

HAYLEY.

Hiſtory and biography both aim at the ſame end, an account of men, and manners, they are cloſely allied, and walk hand in hand; but while the former, for the moſt part only repreſents men in a public capacity, and as their conduct is connected with the affairs, and government of a country, biography ſhews them not more in the boiſterous ſea of politics or warfare, than in the gentle current of domeſtic leiſure; the one takes a partial view, the other comprehends the whole group. In hiſtory no one is noticed farther than as he is a good citizen, a loyal ſubject, a gallant general, or juſt the reverſe. Biography traces him down to his home and family, and views him in an undreſs, when hypocriſy has dropt the maſk, and vanity laid aſide her robes. By hiſtory we may be ſaid to get the gold in a ſolid lump or maſs, of which we know not the purity of the interior part; biography gives it in its utmoſt expanſion, in which caſe it is eaſy to examine the quality of every part of the metal, to ſee which is mixed with a portion of alloy, and which pure and unadulterated.

It has been obſerved by an author, that there is no one, however unimportant, the hiſtory of whoſe life would not be advantageous to others, becauſe there are features which will be alike in each man's character, and that there are no two men whoſe condition, and diſpoſition are not ſimilar in ſome reſpect. If we read the life of a perſon, perhaps in the vale of obſcurity, we will find *ſomething* in it which will ſuit ourſelves, and bears a ſimiliarity to our own caſe. Every age and condition muſt therefore receive a benefit from the life of any perſon; we will all be profited by ſome particular circumſtance in it, which will more deeply intereſt, and more ſtrongly improve, according as it approaches nearer to our own ſituation in this life, and as in it we ſee painted our own condition.

It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that this ſpecies of writing, labours under ſome diſadvantages. Many biographers, wiſhing to give the reader a better knowledge of the perſon, whoſe life they write, often dwindle into a trifling inſignificance. They relate his moſt trifling ſayings, and give the moſt unintereſting particulars, becauſe a man's natural diſpoſition is beſt known, ſometimes by a caſual expreſſion, or unguarded ſpeech. One of my predeceſſors obſerves, that poſterity will not be under many obligations to Mr. Tickell for the many trifling incidents, he has given of Mr. Addiſon, eſpecially for the information he has tranſmitted, of the uncommon beating of his pulſe; perhaps that biographer ſuppoſed that any particular about ſo celebrated a character could not fail to intereſt.

Thoſe who write the life of any perſon, ſometimes are his moſt intimate and deareſt friends, bound to him by the cloſeſt ties. Hence they often repreſent him in the moſt favourable light, give us a panegyric inſtead of a real character, a partial account where we expect a faithful hiſtory. But to this there are many exceptions. Out of ſo great a number, let us inſtance a Plutarch among the ancients, and the biographer of the Engliſh poets among the moderns; who repreſent each character in its proper colours, and juſt proportion; unleſs the latter may be ſaid to have been too much warmed by a generous goodneſs of heart, in giving a picture of the unfortunate ſavage.—If ſo it is a virtuous failing, and ought to be overlooked.

In reading biography the old and young will find improvement; every profeſſion and condition of life will receive its benefit; in ſhort, as long as curioſity ſhall bear its ſway with the mind, and promote inquiry, it will remain a pleaſing and uſeful ſtudy, which at once ſatisfies the eagerneſs for novelty, and blends inſtruction with amuſement.

X——.

☞ BENEVOLUS's favour is received and will appear in the next number.

*** *THE* ANNAPOLIS DRAGOONS *will parade in front of Mr. Wharf's tavern, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday the 23d inſtant. The punctual attendance of all the members is expected. Thoſe gentlemen who, having joined the troop, have not yet equipped themſelves are deſired to do it, or at leaſt to procure the uniform by that time: and thoſe who propoſe to join it are requeſted to ſign the inſtrument of enrollment (which is left at the Printing-Office) on or before that day, in order that they may be comprehended in the return which is ſhortly to be made.*

JOHN KILTY, Captain.

CARROLL's ISLAND,

At the mouth of Gunpowder river, between that and Middle river, in Baltimore county.

To be RENTED or LEASED,

With the Hands and ſome Stock,

TO a ſubſtantial tenant, of a fair character, who can give good ſecurity for the payment of the rent, and the performance of other conditions that may be required, particularly with reſpect to the ſupport and treatment of the hands. Beſides the profits of the land, (which in the grazing line may be very conſiderable, as there is not a foot of the upland but may be made, in a few years, with induſtry, excellent meadow in timothy and clover) there is a fiſhery, which, if well managed, will yield, at leaſt, three hundred pounds per annum clear of expence—it has yielded much more—the large rock fiſh in the Baltimore market, at the breaking up of the ice, have teſtified this annually for ſome years paſt. It abounds with wild fowl in the proper ſeaſons, and all kinds of fiſh that uſually frequent our rivers. In the whole tract there are upwards of one thouſand acres, a great proportion of it is of the firſt marſh, perhaps, in the ſtate, both for grazing and hay. Black cattle prefer the latter to fodder, and may be kept in fine order on it all the winter, after which, with the ſpring and ſummer grazing, they may be made excellent beef by the middle of Auguſt. A quantity may be cut, and eaſily cured, as the marſh is firm, to winter, if neceſſary, upwards of three hundred head of cattle.

A free current of air from all quarters renders this place very healthy. It may be entered on the 5th of November next; that being the expiration of the preſent tenant's leaſe.

Mr. Richard Grey, on Mr. Bowly's farm, at the mouth of Middle river, will ſhew the place, and give ſatisfactory information concerning the above particulars. Any perſon deſirous of becoming a tenant, is requeſted, will view the premiſes, and make the proper inquiries, before application be made for terms to

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

Annapolis, May 8, 1795.

NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the firſt Monday in June next, to hear appeals from all perſons who may think themſelves overcharged by the aſſeſſors of ſaid county.

A Latin School.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to take the charge of eight or ten boys, without delay, and inſtruct them in the LATIN LANGUAGE, &c. at his own houſe, ſituate in St. Mary's county, in the vicinity of the Cool Springs. Punctual and diligent attention will be paid to the moral and literary improvement of ſuch young gentlemen as may be put under my tuition. On Saturdays I ſhall inſtruct them in reading Engliſh authors, arithmetic, writing Latin and Engliſh, &c. The price of tuition will be ſeven pounds per annum. Very good convenient board may be had in the neighbourhood for the above mentioned number of boys, at a moderate price. I will board a few boys myſelf.

STEPHEN CAWOOD.

E. C. 10th May, 1795.

Latina Schola.

SUBSIGNATOR exoptat accipere curam octo aut decem puerarum, ſine mora, & docere eos Latinam lineuam & cætera, ſuæ domi ſitæ in Sanctæ Mariæ comitatu, in vicinitate Frigidorum Fontium. Accurata & diligens attentio dabitur morali & literariæ amplificationi eorum parvorum generoſorum qui ſupponantur mea tuitione. Diebus Saturni, inſtruam eos, Deo juvante, legendo Anglicanos auctores, arithmetica, ſcribendo Latine & Angliæ &c. Pretium inſtitutionis erit £.7 per annum. Optimus & convenientiſſimus convictus habeatur, in vicinitate, pueris ſuper dictis, moderata mercede. Accipiam paucos convictores egomet.

S. CAWOOD.

E. C. decimo die Maii 1795.

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN HAMMOND, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them for payment by the firſt of September next, as the ſubſcriber intends to ſettle up the eſtate at that period, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, May, 1795. 1

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of BENJAMIN MACKALL, late of Calvert county, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, or ſuits will be commenced againſt them without reſpect to perſons, as we are determined to ſettle the eſtate immediately.

LEVIN MACKALL,
WAL. MACKALL,
RICHARD MACKALL, } Executors.

May 15, 1795. 1 7/6

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 21ſt day of April laſt, as runaways, two negroes, viz. a negro man who, when committed, called himſelf BILLY, but ſince ſays his name is TOM, and that he belongs to WILLIAM DORSEY, of George-town; he is about five feet three inches high, pretty ſtout made, rather inclinable to fat, appears of a ſurly diſpoſition; his cloathing are a white plains over jacket and breeches, an old under waiſtcoat of country cloth, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old hat, a pair of old white yarn ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes much worn. FLORA, who ſays ſhe belongs to SALLY WILSON, on Seneca, in Montgomery county; ſhe is about five feet high, has a remarkable dark complexion, has on a white country cotton ſhort gown, a ſtriped cotton petticoat, one ſtriped ſtuff ditto, and a coarſe linen ſhift. Their owners are deſired to take them away and pay charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

May 2, 1795. 1

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 26th day of April laſt, a negro woman who calls herſelf NANCY BUTLER, and ſays ſhe is free, (has no paſs) and that ſhe belongs to the ſtate of Virginia; ſhe is a very likely wench, appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age; has on and with her a ſtriped cotton ſhort gown, blue flannel petticoat, white cotton ditto, a black caſtor hat, half worn, and an oſnabrig apron. A negro man who, when committed, called himſelf JOHN BUTLER, but ſince ſays his name is BEN, is about five feet ten inches high, has on a pair of ſtriped country cloth overalls, an old caſimer waiſtcoat, and with him a green coat, pretty much worn, and a few other old things in a bundle, and ſays he belongs to GEORGE BRENNAM, or BRINHAM, on Normoni, Virginia, and Weſtmoreland county. The owners are deſired to take them away, and pay charges, to

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

May 12, 1795. 1

ECLIPSE,

THE property of the ſubſcriber, ſtands this ſeaſon at NEWINGTON ROPE-WALK, and covers mares at twenty ſhillings and one buſhel of corn, the corn to be brought with the mares, and the money to be paid by the laſt day of October next, or thirty ſhillings will be expected if longer credit. Eclipſe was got by Mr. Charles Wallace's imported Eclipſe, out of a Sweeper mare.

W. RAWLINGS.

N. B. Any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe the above horſe may ſee him by applying to

W. R.

May 8, 1795. 10 7/6

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, the 4th inſtant, a ſtray dark iron gray MARE, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, has a ſtar in her forehead, a ſmall white ſpot on each thigh, a ſmall wart on the near ſhoulder, ſhod before, trots and gallops, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT MACGILL.

Prince-George's county, May 6, 1795. 10 7/6

In CHANCERY, April 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS TONGUE and JOSEPH COWMAN, truſtees for the ſale of the real eſtate of RICHARD COWMAN, deceaſed, be approved, and that the ſale by them made, as ſtated in ſaid report, on the 15th day of January laſt, of a tract of land called STRATLEY, 90 acres, and part of a tract of land called SPARROW'S REST, in Anne-Arundel county, for £.605, be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the third Tueſday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette during the preſent month.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S NECK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as alſo to mark and bound that part of ſaid tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER.

April 28, 1795 3

HIGH FLYER.

The property of JOHN CRAGGS, ſtands to cover this ſeaſon, at South river ferry, 4 miles from Annapolis.

HIGH FLYER is near ſixteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and ſtar, and for ſtrength, bone, ſinew and action, is ſuperior to any full blooded horſe ever imported; he was bred by Mr. Tatterſall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeſhire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sore Heels, which mare was the dam of Matchleſs, South and Danby Cade, great-great-grand-dam by Makeleſs, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horſe Thiſſel; the dam of John Cragg's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's ſiſter; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Maſk and many other good horſes; Young Cade's ſiſter was got by old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great-grand dam of Bandy by Makeleſs, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodſworth, Layton barb mare; this bay horſe called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thiſſel, was bred by me,

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

I gave £. 2500 for High Flyer, and £. 2500 for Eſcape, which was got by High Flyer.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

London, September 12, 1792.

P S. High Flyer will cover mares from the ſecond week in April, and will cover mares to the laſt week in July, and no longer; three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if ſent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Paſturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for eſcapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentleman being diffident of this horſes pedigree, may ſee the original, ſigned by Mr. Tatterſall, by making application to me.

J. C.

March 21, 1795. 6X

REPUBLICAN,

Is in high order, and will ſtand this ſeaſon at Mr. Thomas Cowman's ſeat, near Weſt river.

REPUBLICAN is a fine blood bay, handſomely marked, fifteen hands high, and elegantly formed, ſeven years old this ſeaſon, he was out of Doct. Hamilton's noted mare Harmony, and got by Mr. Carrol's Badger, and is full blooded; he will cover mares at four dollars the ſingle mare, or if two mares or more from the ſame perſon, twenty-five ſhillings, provided the money is paid by the firſt of Auguſt next, but if the money is not then paid, ſix dollars per mare will be charged. Good paſturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares.

LLOYD TAYLOR.

April 20, 1795. 3 4w

The Prince of Orange,

STANDS this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the governor's bridge, and will cover mares at the moderate rate of 25ſ. per mare, if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt, or two barrels of Indian corn, delivered at my houſe by the firſt day of December next; he is a dark hardy ſorrel, now five years old, and riſing ſixteen hands high, with much ſtrength, bone, and activity, he was got by Old Careleſs, out of an imported mare, which was imported by colonel Baylor, and known by the name of Kitty Fiſher, and was ſold to Chatham Fitzhugh for one hundred and fifty guineas. Good paſturage at 3ſ. per week, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

April 18, 1795. 3 tf

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS HYDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, to

SARAH WALLS, (now CLEMENTS), Executrix of THOMAS HYDE, or to FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, April 15, 1795. 4X

WAS loſt, miſlaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final ſettlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of Auguſt, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing intereſt from the ſixteenth November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three, and ſigned by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commiſſioners. If any perſon or perſons can ſhow any juſt cauſe why the aforeſaid certificate ſhould not be renewed, they are requeſted to come forward and make known his or their objections to ſame.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795. 6

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793. 6f

Notice is hereby given, that on Thurſday the 28th day of May, inſtant, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, (if not ſold before at private ſale) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

AN elegant brick dwelling HOUSE, three ſtory high, ſituate on School-ſtreet, in the city of Annapolis, near the Stadt-Houſe, together with a ſtable ſufficient for the reception of twelve horſes, and a carriage houſe; this houſe has a kitchen and cellar, and is well adapted for the accommodation of any public or private family. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the ſame, may view the premiſes, on application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, May 6, 1795. 2

THE truſtees of CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL give notice, they have appointed ELISHA JOHNSON, of Saint-Mary's county, their agent to collect and receive all balances due to the ſaid ſchool, either by ſubſcription or otherwiſe. The building for the reception of maſters and ſcholars being now half completed, all thoſe indebted will pleaſe immediately to pay their balances to Mr. Johnſon, which will prevent the trouble and expence of inſtituting ſuits for the recovery of the ſame; the building is now going on and will certainly, in a few months time, be fully completed; ſeveral reſpectable names have lately been added to the number of truſtees, whoſe exertions for the promotion of this laudable inſtitution promiſe fair that it will in a ſhort time become a flouriſhing ſeminary of learning. The truſtees flatter themſelves the ſame benevolent intention which induced gentlemen at a diſtance to ſubſcribe will now urge them to pay the ſame without further trouble.

By order,

SAMUEL AMERY, Regiſter.

April 27, 1795. 2

Twelve Pounds Reward.

Prince-George's county, May 1, 1795.

ABSENTED themſelves from my ſervice ſince the late Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel county courts, the following twelve NEGROES, calling themſelves QUEENS; *Simon, Billy, Jack, Lewis, Iſaac, Paul, Matthew*, and *Tom*, very black negroes, and *Tom, Billy, Nick*, and *Fanny*, of a brown complexion; they are all young, hearty, and well made negroes, and quitted me for no other reaſon but becauſe they were not ſet free at the laſt court. As I have recogniſed for the ſaid negroes I conceive that I do not forfeit their ſervices, nor loſe any ſhare of my authority over them, before trial; I do therefore promiſe the above reward to any perſon who will inform me where the aforeſaid negroes may be found, and be witneſs againſt ſuch perſons as harbour or employ them, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for each one. I likewiſe forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing the ſaid negroes at their peril, as I am determined to proſecute every ſuch perſon agreeably to law.

JOHN ASHTON.

The ſale of the greater part of the NEGROES belonging to the eſtate of SAMUEL CHEW, Eſq; deceaſed, advertiſed to be ſold for CASH, at the houſe of Mr. JOHN CRAGGS, at South river ferry, on the 22d day of April, 1795, having been poſtponed from unavoidable circumſtances,

NOTICE is hereby given, that forty-eight of the ſaid NEGROES, among which are a number of very fine healthy boys of twelve years old and under, one man a carpenter, one a ſhoemaker, and ſeveral others bred to the farming buſineſs, alſo ſome valuable women and girls, will be ſold, in the city of Annapolis, on Tueſday the 19th day of May next. Such gentlemen as are deſirous of becoming bidders at this ſale, are now informed, that *nothing* will prevent the ſale's taking place at the appointed day, upon the firſt mentioned terms, when attendance will be given, by

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, adminiſtrator of col. Sam. Chew, deceaſed.

April 22, 1795. 4X

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will ſtand this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tueſdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright ſorrel, handſomely marked with white in the face and legs, ſix years old this ſpring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handſomely formed, and equal, as to bone, ſinew and action, to moſt horſes bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horſe VENETIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whoſe pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a ſingle mare, if two mares, or more from the ſame perſon, four dollars per mare, and three ſhillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by firſt of July; if the money is not paid by the firſt of July next ſix dollars per mare will be charged. Good paſturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795. 5

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 3

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 3

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 3

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or turtenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſall uch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have exclusive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of governmeat to the contrary notwithſtanding. 9

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort fennough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795. 16

FOR SALE,

A TWO ſtory framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-ſtreet, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, of Cheſter-town, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the houſe is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is ſubject to a ground rent of £. 8 2 6 per annum. The terms of ſale may be known, by applying to

4w 4X JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained teſtamentary letters on the eſtate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we requeſt that all perſons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as poſſible, thoſe indebted, it is hoped, will make ſpeedy payments.

Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, of Robert, is authoriſed to act for us, his ſettlements and receipts will therefore be fully reſpected, by

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor,
4 MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.